## HON. WM. S. ASHE.

The Offices.

" It is a profitable result of a happy characteristic of the American people, that the dissensions and disappointments of mere individuals are rarely long then impose a heavier tax on that which is less laborious ?permitted to afflict the public mind." While the country is well governed, and in accordance with the principles which have met the popular approbation: while the Constitution is respected, justice neighbors. We shall be glad to see the matter explained; wisely administered, and the national honor main- but still more to see the discrimination abolished. tained, it makes comparatively little difference to that man obtains this or that little office, or, for the server, or the merchants of Fayetteville, have any pointments of ambitious men, are not in danger of reason for the difference in the per centage. being crowned with much success. The administration of public affairs honestly and properly, is a reality which all can feel and understand, and in which all are interested-the claims of aspirants, or s'tams, which few understand and none care for, save and except, perhaps, the great disappointed. It may be in accordance with human nature for the aforesaid disappointed, to look upon themselves as injured individuals. A man's sympathy with himself is freight-all of which is payable here. always sincere and intense, and as Sam. Slick's horse was led to mistake shavings for grass, simply from bursed here, and upon which commissions are charthe fact of seeing them through green spectacles, so the self sympathising individual, looking forth upon the world through a perverted medium, is apt to suppose, that not only the whole earth and the moon, but also Jupiter and his satellites, to say nothing of paid here; while on shipments by the river, it is onthe approaching comet, must be as greatly excited ly the ocean, freight-a comparatively small itemas themselves, and that the very stones will rise up and mutinize, each particular rock exclaiming, "offices in general for everybody," but of course each particular person in particular. Now, this, permit us to great body of our commission merchants look upon ly by telegraph from Paris, brought by the steamer Guardian says that Capt. Sands deserves the warm say, is the next thing to a very considerable mistake this scale as more favorable to the river business Canada: -the earth and the moon, Jupiter and his satelites. than to the railroad. yea, even the paving-stones are patient and quiescent, and the comet has not appeared, and is not ex- of the Chamber of Commerce, and will exhibit the pected for some time.

There is no sort of doubt but that there are thro'out the country, a great many disappointed appli cants for office. Such could hardly fail to be the case, where the number of seekers far exceeded the number of posts sought. Ali could not be accommodated, nor, under the circumstances, could the failure to obtain an appointment be regarded either as disrespectful or unjust, nor calto east any stigma upon any the unsuccessful applicants, who e party standing can only be injured by their own course in kicking up about offices-offices-as if that one word embraced everything worthy of human atten tion, -and the obtainment of such was the only and proper purpose for which parties were organized and principles professed.

We must acknowledge ourselves incapable of comprehending all this. We cannot fairly account for it. We are as poor as most folks, but this inordinate desire for public office seems to us a mighty poor idea, even in a speculative point of view. But different people think differently, and it may be all right and proper that they should. It is a blessing. however, that the "rest of mankind" have other things to attend to, and that the rotary motion of the earth is too long established to be easily de-

## A Speck of War.

can movents being established, these feelings of gen- Observer seem to think differently.

taking forcible possession, the results may be much are simply trying to steal from our own pockets. more serious. Such course, it would seem, the Mexican authorities are likely to take, and the United States to resist. Gen. Garland is to be sent to the scene of difficulty; he will have but from three to five hundred men, while the Mexican force is estimated at as many thousands, which is doubtful -However, in case of any outbreak, Garland would soon be reinforced by volunteers from the neighboring States.

In a nnection with Santa Anna and his move ments, we see it stated that the United States Steamer Vixen, which left New York recently with sealed orders, has been sent to Vera Cruz to watch the movements of that redoubted chieftain. So the matter stands for the present. Rumors thicken every day, and it can be no longer doubted that the Mexican question will be the first great problem of which some solution must be given by the people of the United States. It may be slightly postponed. but cannot be averted. It takes precedence of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, and all that sort of thing. The others may be desirable-this is inevitable. Mexico cannot go on as she has been going. The United States cannot suffer her to become the tributary of a European power. She has but one alternative-to take her herself.

News .- We have just this moment been informed by authority, that the man what struck Billy Patterson, has arrived in town, and may be seen promena ding the streets for a day or two. We also learn that contributions can be made to the gentleman in person by all who feel benevolently disposed.

03-We are requested to state that the Steamer Smithville on Tuesday morning, 7th instant.

An Injunious Discrimination.-We have before us " Tariff of Commissions and Charges, at Wilmington, N. C., adopted by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, to go into effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1853, in which we are sorry to see the two following items : On receiving and forwarding goods, by River, on amount

disbursed, 20 per cent. On receiving and forwarding goods, by Rail Road, or

amount disbursed, 121 per cent. This discrimination against the trade by the River, does not appear to our merchants to be just. They can see good reason for it, but on the contrary they assure us that the trouble of shipping by the Rail Road, taking receipts, &c. is decidedly greater than in shipping by the River. Why The Circular is signed by forty-two of the most respectable firms in Wilmington, who have either acted hastily in the matter, or may be able to give some satisfactory explanation of that which now appears in a most ungracious light to their

We take the above from the Fayetteville Observer the great body of the people, whether this man or of the 6th inst. We have no idea that either the Obmatter of that, this or that big office either. While wish to find fault unnecessarily; although we think the people understand that the affairs with the trans- that a little reflection will convince them that there action of which the Federal Government is charged, is, in fact, no discrimination against the trade by are properly administered, the intrigues and disap- the river, but the reverse; and that there is good

The rate charged on receiving and forwarding goods by the river is 20 per cent. on the amount disbursed. This amount, upon which such per centage is charged, is simply the ocean freight-a compara the bitterness of disappointed partizans are mere tively insignificant item; the river freight being collected at Fayetteville. The rate charged on receiving and forwarding goods by railroad is 124 per cent on the amount disbursed; and this amount includes the freight on the railroad as well as the ocean

> In this way, it comes to pass, that the amount disged for receiving and forwarding goods by railroad, is generally about three times as large as for forwarding goods by the river, from the fact that on railroad shipments, both ocean and inland freight are 20 per cent, upon which does not repay the trouble against the rebels. of the commission merchant as well as 124 per cent. on the much larger amount in the other case. The

The following has been handed to us by a member state of the case at a glance :

Freight from New York ..... \$1 67 Commissions at 20 per cent.....

Our commissions on forwarding 10 . bbls. Sugar, weighing

Our Commissions on forwarding 10 bbls. Sugar by Rail Affairs. Road, of same weight, would be on following amounts. Say: Freight from New York ..... \$1 67 Drayage to Road ...... 50 Freight to Goldsboro', which is the half-way sta-

tion, and makes the comparative statement Thus you see, for forwarding 10 bbls. by River we get 38

ents, and by Rail Road \$1 02, and the trouble is exactly the

## If the Fayetteville Observer can prove from the

official documents, that any of the statements made by us in our article upon the public lands are incorrect; or if it can successfully controvert the deductions drawn from a consideration of the ficts in question, then we will be pleased to stand corrected; but ment of Dr King. until it does so, we must confess, that although characteristic of the Observer, we cannot perceive either courtesy or argument in its treatment of the subject; neither will its pronouncing our views "humbug," make them so, or cause others so to regard them .-If, by an ultra-telescopic power of vision, the Observer be able to perceive things which are not in that article, and having thus erected a man of straw out Ever since the return of Santa Anna to the con- of the invented materials, should deem it proper and trol of affairs in Mexico, our relations with that becoming to demolish the same, why let it amuse itcountry have assumed a less friendly, if not, indeed, self, but it can hardly expect credit for ing nuity an actually precarious position. Every movement The trick is too clumsy and transparent. There is of the one-legged Dictator, has directly tended to- not in our article a word about the proceeds of the wards a breach with this country, or has exhibited public lands being "sacredly" devoted to the paya feeling of hostility towards her; and the impres- ment of the public debt; although the Observer of Orleans in twenty-one and a half days from San sion gains ground rapidly, that the rumored secret Tuesday says that there is. Our argument is, that Francisco. understanding with parties in Europe, has a much the expense of the management of the Territories stronger foundation in fact than was at first suppo- and the public lands, devolves upon the General Govsed. Conscious of the weakness of Mexico, and un- ernment; that to the defrayment of these expenses, willing to extinguish her waning nationality, the the proceeds of the lands should be applied, and that people and authorities of the United States, might the official documents show that these expenses, rather be willing to make concessions for the pur- instead of leaving a surplus, consume more than all pose of avoiding a contest, than anxious to provoke the revenue from lands, leaving, in fact, no nett pro- ble. a war which could not fail to result in the final con- ceeds for distribution; so that the fuss made about coveries. Large lumps, valued at from \$300 to \$900 quest and humiliation of a neighboring nation. But the distribution of nothing is most essentially a had been taken from the new diggings. in the event of any European complicity with Mexi- humbug, although the "bright" Editors of the

ope:ate; and no alternative would be left for us, even upon its own grounds, we do not wish to take and prices drooping. save the adoption of such a course as would forever refuge in a state of things which circumstances preclude the possibility of European intrigue; -in might alter. We plant ourselves upon the broad plain terms, we would be forced to keep the country grounds of principle, upon which we oppose the abas a precaution against future insidious movements. straction, from the Federal Treasury, of money in The difficulty on the New Mexican frontier may the shape of donations to the States, which must be be easily settled, or it may not. Until a line is made up by taxation from the people of the same rin and finally agreed upon, the Mesilla valley is States. If the Observer wants to know our ideas of The rebellion was still progressing, but not so vigor- received. The Moderator feelingly responded. The simply disputed upon, the Mesilla valley is simply disputed territory—the dispute about which humbug, it is in the friends of distribution talking ously, and with less prospects of success.

The rumor that Na kin had been captured was taken up, and led to a long discussion. the parties are desirous of a fair settlement; but if some fund apart from that raised from the States, either party waive this chance of a peaceable solu- and that, therefore, all we could grab would be pure ally routed by the Governor. tion of the difficulty by having resort to arms, and profit-not seeming to reflect for a moment that we

tinguished Secretary of the Navy, passed through this ing arrayed against him place on Saturday, on his way to his home at Favetteville, for the purpose of arranging matters rendered necessary by his residence at the seat of government. His stay here was of the briefest, and few of our citizens enjoyed the pleasure of meeting him. We understand that he looks well, and is in good health and the interest entertained in the welfare of the Institution.

A Name.

was nothing in a name, but therein we differ from Shakspeare. Now, who would care for the honor of being a General, if he were forced to rejoice in the name, style and title of General Paul Quattlebaum

Phoebus, what a name, to fill the sounding triumph of fame! But Quattlebaum is no more a General. He has resigned in a general way. He has backed out and exfluncktified, as we learn from his letter. addressed to General Schnierle, published in the Charleston Courier of Monday. A long good night

to Quattlebaum.

We understand from a reliable source that Robert P. Dick, Esq., of Greensboro', has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for the District of North Carolina.

Harrison, the operator at Whitehurst's Gallery in Wilmington, showed us yesterday evening a speci- water men of the new style and arrangement of daguerreotypes, which Whitehurst has recently patented under the above title. It would be somewhat difficult to explain the arrangement, but the effect is beauti-Spray, having been arranged in compliance with the ful, and well worthy a visit to Mr. Harrison's room in new Government Law, resumed her regular trips to the Mozart Hall building. We have little doubt but

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Monult., being one week later than previously received. ommercial head.

ENGLAND.—The steamer Pacific arrived out on nesday, the 24th ult. In Parliament, on Friday, Lords Clarendon and Russell stated that the French and English ambas-

sadors were acting in concert at Constantinople. and that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire would he preserved. They hoped Russia would insist on nothing incompatible therewith, but in the present state of the question they could give no further indication of the course of the British Government.

The Adelphi Theatre at Edinburg had been burnt Kossuth attended a meeting of the Society of the friends of Italy at London. but made no speech. Mazzini had arrived in England.

O Donohue, the Irish rebel, had escaped from Ausralia, and was on his way to America. The Queen will visit the Dublin Exhibition soon.

FRANCE .-- A false report that Russian forces had ntered Turkey, had violently agitated the Bourse. It was stated that Napoleon had assured the Russian Minister that as much as he desired the peace

oo, April 10th, state that he was about to sail for bear testimony against him."

given to Menzikoff on the 20th.

The French fleet has been ordered to the Dardanelles, a circumstance which has occasioned great excitement on the Paris Bourse. It is believed that Napoleon has threatened to de-

SWITZERLAND - Diplomatic relations between Switzrland and Austria have been entirely broken off.

INDIA.—Affairs in Burmah were unfavorable CHINA -On the urgent request of the Emperor of China, the American, French and English ships of

Further and very Latest Foreign News. The following is the latest intelligence, principal

TURKEY AND RUSSIA. - A despatch from Vienna dated the 26th of May, states that Menschikoff, the Russian Amb s ador, has left Constantinople. A previous despatch states that the eight days given by Menschikoff to the Sultan to accede to the Russian ultimatam had expired without arrangement, say 300 lbs. each, by River, would be on following amounts. and that Menschikoff was then on board the steamer preparing to leave, so that the announcement of his

departure is r robably correct. Redschid Pacha, the anti-Russian statesman, had been appointed, by the Sultan, Minister of Foreign

A despatch from Paris, dated the 19th, states that the Russian troops were receiving reinforcements, and affairs were deemed very critical. A Turkish vessel had been sent with important

French consul at Jerusalem. The French fleet is said to have received permission to enter the Dardannelles.

ENGLAND.-The English Cabinet had been summoned by the Queen to deliberate on the condition of affairs at the East, which, together with the declaration of Lord John Russell, that Turkey should be protected, excited much attention. Persia.—The Mormon elders have been expelled

GREECE.-It is reported at Paris that the U. S. frigate Cumberland, with Mr. Marsh on board, has demanded reparation from Greece for the imprison-

on London 24, owing to the influx of bills from Chi-

The Burmese commissioners have refused to sign explosion terribly scalded. the treaty.

Two Weeks Later from California.

The Steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, arrived at New Orleans on Monday 6th inst., with San Francisco dates to the 16th May, fourteen days later than previous advices.

Sierra Nevada, and landed her passengers at New friends of temperance. The Prometheus sailed from San Juan for New

York on the 31st, with 420 passengers. The Webster left at San Juan the U.S. sloop of

The general news from California is without much importance beyond previous accounts. The mining operations continue successful. Gen-

eral good health prevailed; the weather was favora-The Sonora Herald records many lucky dis-Business was dull and the prices of produce on

the decline, with large and increasing stocks. Baltim re flour was selling at 8 50 to \$9 per barrel; erosity and forbearance to Mexico would cease to But although the Observer's position is untenable, Gallego and Haxail 10 a 11. Provisions were heavy, Quite a number of persons were emigrating to

> Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to April 16th The king at the opening of Parliament had nomina-Later accounts had reached San Francisco from

generally discredited. The insurgents had made the attempt but failed, having been pretty effectu-

to restore order and crush the rebels. It was years, self-sustaining; and it is thought the policy thought he would eventually succeed. There was of reducing the aid of the board of degrees on the is to be opened to our commerce; China is to be came due, about two months since, the Chancellot is to be opened to our commerce; China is to be came due, about two months since, they would be came due, about two months are called the cal Hon. James C. Dobbin, the highly popular and dis- no doubt, however, of a very formidable party be- sliding scale system-will throw these churches on

Grand Chapter of North Carolina.

This body convened at the hall of St. John's Lodge, No 1, in this town on Monday last. There was quite a full attendance-representatives from all parts of the State being present. Some of the extreme Western Counties were represented, a sign significant of sembly, and the rest of the report adopted; as was At the time of going to press, but little business of an important character has been transacted. We learn, however, that the affairs of this branch of the Masonic Shakspeare seemed to be of the opinion that there Order are in a flourishing condition, and that there have been instituted four new Chapters during the past year. These are located in Stokes, Buncombe, Montgomery and Edgecombe counties. The total number of Chapters in the State at present is 24 .- Herald.

Coroner's INQUEST. - Coroner Conoley held an in- holders and 4 per cent. to the State for tax. quest, on yesterday, over the body of a negro seaman named Frank, one of the crew of the Brig Ansdale of this port, who fell from a boat on Sunday last. while sculling. Frank was free, and shipped in New York. Verdict of the Jury-Accidental Drowning .- Herald, 8th inst.

and Inlets of Cape Fear River, report as follows: The will then make known his decision. depth at New Inlet Bar at low tide is 8 feet, and at high tide it is 12 feet. At the Main Bar there is 64 feet water at low tide, and 111 feet when the tide is STEREOSCOPES OR SOLID DAGUERREOTYPES .- Mr. up to its height. On the Western Bar there is 81 feet

> The Commissioners of Navigation have adopted resolution to have the Bars sounded monthly.

Commercial, 7th inst. Arrival of the Cherokee.

ter from Montevideo. Boston, June 3 .- By a late arrival here, letters lay last, 6th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 28th alt., being one week later than previously received.

The markets for Breadstuffs, Cotton and Naval Stores, had improved in prices and demand. See Antonio She was afterwards discovered, the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Rein deer had a large amount of bullion on board, which the murderers secured and placed in a small beat in which they made their way to Montevideo. On their arrival there, one of the murderers, it seems, became conscience stricken at seeing the Reindeer in the harbor, which he supposed had been sunk .-The panic was so great and unexpected that he made a full confession of the terrible crime. The murderers were finally all arrested, and will be sent to England for trial.

The Loss of the William & Mary.

The N. York Commercial Advertiser severely condemns the captain of the barque William & Mary, now that the safety of the passengers shows that he deserted the ship, regardless of every thing but his own safety. The editor says:

"It is now plain, his report was false in reality, as it appears heartless. He did not see the William & Mary go down. He and his crew deserted their post, and abandoned the multitude of passengers to of Europe, he would not hesitate to change his poli- their fate, while yet the ship floated, and their safe-Dispatches from the French Admiral dated Cal- false report, calculating the abandone! would never

A majority of the 164 passengers who were rescu-TURKLY. - The news from Constantinople forhodes ed were taken into Nassau, and were kindly cared rouble. The ultimatum of Russia has been refused for by a committee of ladies of that place. who furby the Porte, and a final answer to that effect will be nished them with food and clothing. Collections were also taken up in all the churches in aid of the unfortunate passengers.

The Nassau Guardian says that two of the sailors, Wm. Ward and Samuel D. Harris, refused to abandon the ship with Captain Stinson and the crew .clare war if Russia persists in her demands regarding After the captain left, the two sailors, discerning the Holy Place and the Protectorate of the Greek land eight miles ahead, slipped the chain cable and endeavored to get the ship under way, but were unsuccessful, as the passengers were unable to assist them, though they continued to work the pumps. own domain. The ship, after the cable was slipped, drifted to the N. East; during the evening the two sailors busied themselves in constructing rafts, to be launched on the following morning, when, fortunately, the wreckwar in the Eastern waters have undertaken to pro- ing schooner, Oracle, Capt. Sands, hove in sightect Nankin Shanghai and the mouth of the canal and soon rescued the passengers, the ship going down just as the last passenger jumped from the that the ship might have been run ashore. The approbation of the humane, and generous reward from the British and American Governments.

## Arrival of the Black Warrior.

MOBILE, June 2 .- The steamer Black Warrior has were put down by the authorities.

arrived here this morning, bringing Havana dates to the 29th ultimo. All was queit on the Island .dispatches to the Governor of Jerusalem and the Business was quiet, and prices exhibit but little

> Death-Salling of the Franklin. New York, June 4 .- Benjamin R. Smith, grand

master of the order of Good Fellows (so says our despatch-doubtless Odd Fellows) died last evening. The steamer Franklin sailed to-day, taking out 163 passengers, amongst whom is Hon. R. McLane and family, of Baltimore, and Madame Bodisco. The Franklin takes out \$730,000 in specie -- Balt. Sun.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, June 2 - The steam tug Eclipse burst her boiler in this port yesterday. The explosion was terrific, tearing the boat entirely to pieces-killing a INDIA. - Dates from Bombay to the 25th of April, fireman and a boy, and severely injuring the engineer, state that business at Calcutta was dull. Exchange cook, wheelman, and one deck hand The captain was also slightly injured. The boilers were new, and the boat, which was owned by E. R. Blackwell, Advices from Burmah to the 13th of April, state of Buffalo, and Capt. S. M. Johnson, of Chicago, was that more British troops are wanted, with no pros- valued at \$10,000. The engineer's life is despaired

Washington, June 7 .- The complete official returns on the license question show that 991 votes were cast in favor of granting licenses, and 1,963 against licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. Every ward in the city except the seventh (the Island) gave a majority against the license, the 7th giving two majority in favor. The Daniel Webster connected with the steamer | There is great rejoicing to-night among the

News from New Mexico.

Boston, June 6.-Letters received here from E Paso announce that Gen. Trias arrived there on the 24th May at the head of 700 troops, but finding Gen. Lane unsupported by the people, returned again to

or hurricane at Cheraw S. C , on Friday last, and much | mum power is really obtainable. damage was done to property in the vicinity-houses trees uprooted and other damage done. The instrumelted by electricity.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (OLD SCHOOL.) On Thursday last reports of no general interest were disposed of, and a resolution adopted requesting the several Synods to aid the Presbyterian Historical Society in obtaining valuable documents and manuscripts. The report in relation to the losses ted his son. L'Hoeps, as his successor, which was sustained by certain scholarships at Princeton Seminary, was modified and adopted. Dr. Revel, of the Waldensian Synod, was introduced, and returned China than any received by the way of Europe. thanks for the kind manner in which he had been report of the Board of Domestic Missions was then

The fourth resolution, appended to the report, expresses a desire on the part of the committee to make the missionary fields, which have been established The Emperor was using all his energies and means for some length of time, some of them as long as 20 that result - and the money saved by this process to in new localities. This resolution produced a protracted debate, but was finally adopted. The subject of church extension was referred to the next asalso the report in favor of the erection of a Presbyterian Metropolitan Church in Washington. Baltimore Sun, 4th inst.

COPPER STOCKS .- The N. Y. Express reports sales of the N. C Copper Company's stock at \$11 to \$114 per share. Par value \$5.

cent., of which 5 per cent. will be paid to the Stock-

quirer says that Dr. Atkinson "has accepted the Bishoprie" to which he has been elected in this State. This could scarcely have been true at the time it was published in the Courier; for Dr. Atkinson had not then been officially advised of his election. We WATER ON THE BARS, &c .- The Committee appoint- take it for granted that he will wait to confer with in the desert of Alacama, the dried remains of an ed by the Commissioners of Navigation for the pur- the Committee of Clergymen and Laymen who have assemblage of beings, five or six hundred in number, pose of ascertaining the depth of water on the Bars gone to Baitimore to lay the matter before him, and men, women and children, seated in a semi-circle.

Fayetteville Observer, 6th inst.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE - Our readers will perceive. in another part of this paper, a card from WALTER F. at low water, and 13½ when up. On the Western Rip there is 6½ feet at low water, and 11½ feet at high LEAK, Esq , in which he announces himself a candid-Mr Leak agrees with Mr. Ashe on all the great public questions we believe, save that of the disposition of the Public Lands. Upon this question there is between the two "a perfect antagonism." Mr. Ashe is against distribution. Mr. Leak is for it.

To the Freeman of the Third Congressional ELLOW-CITIZENS :-

Yielding to the solicitation of friends, I announce nyself as a candidate to represent you in the next ongress of the U. States.

In making this proffer of my services, I deem it entirely unnecessary to accompany it with a general exposition of my political principles. I have height, covered by a semi-circular roof upon trellis been too long identified with the "Democracy" of ribs, in one span of 100 feet. On calculating of the North Carolina, and have fought too many of its length, are two halls 50 feet wide, with domed roof, length, are two halls 50 feet wide, with domed roof, and vellow leaf."

Upon most questions of national policy that have hitherto divided the parties. I have no doubt but the very worthy gentleman I oppose and myself will be found to agree. There is one, however, as to which the Democratic party are not "a unit;" and upon this there will be found, likewise, a difference as to our sentiments. I allude to the public lands. Upon this we present a perfect antagonism, not so much an opposition of principle in the abstract, as an opposition of action. Yes, under the circumstances in which we find the country placed, as to this all-important and at present all-absorbing questhis all-important and at present an absorbing question, my respectable opponent and myself are as wide apart as the diameter of a circle,—that is, as advantage. To the south of the Central Hall, left wide as we well can be.

The question as to the public lands, has now as cy if Russia forced measures hostile to France and ty might have been provided for. To cover up the sumed a phase widely different from that which was unparalleled inhumanity, he made and circulated a presented for your consideration, when "opposition to the distribution of the proceeds" became a cardinal principle in the Democratic creed. In its present aspect, and as now contended for by the new States, it has become, if possible, still more objectionable, for the reason that it has less to commend it, in a national point of view.

It is more objectionable in that it has less to sus-

It is more objectionable for the reason that the expenditure is more restricted and the benefits less general. Then a protective tariff was the object sought to be superinduced, and the field of the "ex- ed by the trellis ribs, and the other constructive penditure" was from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande, but now the lands are claimed, as a matter of right, and the field of their expenditure is restricted to their

This question, I have said, is one of the first importance, and as such, demands your most deliberate consideration, for as North Carolinans, you have much at stake. Without entering into any argument, for which I have not space, I will simply say, that the public lands are the property of the States -that Congress is nothing but a trustee, and the deck. Had not the captain and crew deserted the States the "cestui que trusts." The duty of the ship, it is the conviction of the seamen referred to, trustee, in the first place, is to see that the land shall follow the intention of the grant r, as set forth in their several deeds of cession, but, that failing in access is provided for the holders of season tickets this, from any cause, it then becomes the duty of and the general public. The materials of the build-Congress to see that "equity" shall prevail. The ing are iron, timber and glass. The latter are only most equitable disposition, as well as the most proper, would have been to let their proceeds go into the roof at each side of the lights are of timber, the National Treasury. But it has become obvious covered with Irish manufactured water proof cloth. arrived, with Havana dates of the 31st ultimo. A to many reflecting minds, (and should be so to all) letter, dated Havana, May 30th, states that consid- that from a corrupt combination of selfish interests, made of wrought iron, supported on cast iron pilerable excitement had been occasioned by the Cap- Congress will do no such thing, but that from ses- lars. Ample accommodation in the way of refreshtain General severely reprimanding the professors sion to session, millions of acres of their common inand masters in certain schools for teaching their heritance are to take a direction little dreamed of scholars too liberal opinions. He expressed his de- by the donors, and to the actual impoverishment of termination to repress such instruction. The parties the old States. Convinced of this, I hold that it is blamed tried to get up an indignation meeting, but perfectly idle to cry "let them remain, let them re- are open to the public during the Exhibition. main," when I know that, like Banquo's Ghost, they NEW YORK, June 3 .- The steamer Empire City will not "down at our bidding." I am, then, for coming boldly up to the mark, and asserting the claims of my native State, ere it be too late.

You have already pobly embarked in the cause of education, as well as the cause of internal improve- of visitors. Although, the design, both in point of ments. To stand still in this our day of progress is to retrograde, and I bid you "go ahead," and if I should receive a majority of your suffrages, I pledge ed upon it. Mr. Benson, to whose genins we are in myself to exert my limited abilities to procure for you, while they are going your equitable proportion of the lands in question.

From the lateness of the period of my coming out, I cannot, of course, be expected to see as many of you as I otherwise would, but as I do not propose to be inactive, I will see and address as many as I con-

Respectfully, your most ob't serv't. W. F. LEAK.

The American Journal of Science and Arts. A scientific investigation of Ericsson's Caloric En gine, by Wm. A. Norton, of Yale College, is the article in this number of most general interest. The conclusions of the author are thus summed up :

"1. That Ericsson's Hot Air Engine, as compared of; he was dragged out of the engine room after the with the condensing marine steam engine, in its most economical operation, has shown the ability to do the same work with the use of from 1-6 to 1-3 less fuel; and, that if its full estimated power should hereafter be developed, the saving effected would be 70 per columns, by their disposition, add a fiction of size as

"2 That, for the same actual power, its weight is about three times as great as that of the marine steam engine, and that in case its estimated power should be obtained, its weight would be as much as cave space of the foliations being tinged with the 30 per cent. greater.

"3. That, in respect to the space occupied by the engines and coal, the advantage is decidedly in favor of the steam engine.

"4. That the great weight of the engine, in proportion to the power developed, must prevent, the present, the realization of a high speed in the propulsion of vessels. At the same time it is to be packing cases, and workmen. Visitors were dispo admitted that the full estimated power is adequate to the production of high velocities. Time alone RALEIGH, June 5 .- There was a very severe storm can decide the question whether or not this maxi-

"5. The great weight of the engine, and space were in some instances blown down, unroofed, &c., occupied by it in its present form, will, in all probability prevent its adoption for the purpose of inland ments of the telegraph at Cheraw were completely navigation and railroad locomotion, in preference to the steam engine. If used as a land engine, these features will be less objectionable : accordingly it is only in this form of application, and in those cases effect of light and shade. Following these necess of marine navigation in which speed is likely to be ties, blue, which retires is placed on the concav sacrificed to economy of fuel, that the caloric en- surface; yellow, which advances, on the convex gine may be confidently expected to achieve decided and red, the colour of middle distance, on the hori triumph over the condensing steam engine.

conclusion that the new motor is not likely to equal combed appearance to the roof, which is, however the extravagant expectations which are so widely the reverse of displeasing. entertained with regard to its capabilities, still it must be freely conceded that the invention of a new engine in respect to which a just claim to superiority over the steam engine can be asserted, in any particular, is a great achievement, and that the in- This debt consists of what is called Exchequer bills genuity and mechanical skill displayed in the inven- and amounts to about £18,000,000. The bills run tion and construction of the Caloric Engine cannot for a year when the holders may demand payment be too highly extolled .- Literary World.

christianized with her millions; our people are to of the Exchequer gave notice that they would be their own resources, and the more speedily produce buy, sell, and get gain; Australia is to be a mighty paid off unless the holders would accept a lower nation, and a good customer; and all the islands of of interest. They had hitherto borne the rate be applied to the establishment of missionary fields the Pacific are to attract our ships, hail our flag as three-pence per day, or £2 5s. 6d. per annum, the emblem of freedom, and court friendly alliances he now refused to allow more than a penny add with us as the champion, by example, of the rights or £1 10s. 5d. per annum. This low low rate

MEMORANDA BY FRIAR LUBIN .- The first application of the " Monroe doctrine" which is recorded in history, was made by the Roman Senate, when Pyrrhus came over fron. Greece to help the Tarentines. Pyrrhus at first offered to act as mediator between Rome and Tarentum. The Senate refused on the ground that he had no right to interfere in the affairs of Italy. "The Romans required him to atone for DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Car-lina has declared a semi-annual dividend of 51 per to having, as a foreigner, entered Italy; and this seems March—namely, a penny a day. The step olina has declared a semi-annual dividend of 54 per to have been their national view. After the defeat of Valerius, Pyrrhus sent Cineas to Rome to renew the offer. It was again declined. And later, after REV. Dr. ATKINSON.-The N. Y. Courier & En. the battle of Asculum, he again mad overtures to the Romans, but they resolutely refused to negotiate so long as any foreign troops were in Italy.'

> the highlands of Peru, is said to have found lately in the desert of Alacama, the dried remains of an parted before they thus sat around, but hope was gone, the Spanish invaders were at hand and are was consider their supply inexhaustible. The rise consider their supply inexhaustible. as when alive, staring into the burning waste before still sat immovable in that dreary desert; dried like hundred thousand dollars, when it was known hundred thousand dollars, when it was known hundred thousand dollars, when it was known their position, sitting up as a solemn council, while pected abundance. Professor John Locke, to we over that dread Arcong and a solemn council, while over that dread Areopagus silence broods everlas-

SHOT AT AGAIN-A late Paris paper says: It is We had occasion a few weeks ago, when Mr. Mc- currently reported in private that in one of the Em-New Orleans, June 5.—The steamer Cherokee ar- Rae was a candidate, to express our preference for peror's rides ten days since in the Bois de Boulogne. rived here to day from Havana with dates to the 2d Mr. Ashe and the reasons on which it was based, another attempt was made on his life. No French that the improvement will be generally adopted. We have little doubt but instant. All was quiet on the island, and there had the reasons on which it was based. If they had any force then, they are equally application. Whatever be the motives for insult, another attempt was made on his life. No French that the improvement will be generally adopted. Whatever be the motives for insult, another attempt was made on his life. No French they had any force then, they are equally application. Whatever be the motives for insult, another attempt was made on his life. No French they had any force then, they are equally application.

The Dublin Crystal Palace. The English papers give the following description of the building in which the Great Exhibition Dublin is held

Presenting a front to Merrion square of 300 feet the main or centre feature of the elevation consis of a semi-circular projection, which forms the East ern termination of the Central Hall. This is a no similar to that which covers the main nave or hall of the building. The height from the floor to the roof of each of these halls will be 65 feet. The are approached through passages from the Centr Hall. In addition to these three halls are four conpartments of 25 feet wide, running the whole length of the building; two are placed between the Centre Hall and the side halls, and two on each side of the latter; divided into sections of 25 feet square form.

ing convenient divisions for the purposes of classif. cation. Over these compartments are spacious gal. leries, also running the length of the building. which not only afford increased space for exhibit tion, but form an agreeable promenade from whence of the spectator is a hall devoted to foreign contributors; adjacent to which is the Fine Arts Court. corresponding in position to the Machinery Court; Branching off from the Fine Arts Court. are the Antiquarian Court, refreshment rooms, and a court abutting upon the yard of the Dublin Soc ety, usur ally occupied by farming implements. At the western end of the northern court are ex-

tensive refreshment rooms, with a fountain playing. in the centre; from these a covered passage leads to the court-yard or Kildare street entrance to the Society house. The northern and southern courts have galleries running round them, from which the spectator also looks into the Central Court. The ceiling of the halls being divided into pannels formparts of the building, has allowed ample opportunity for effective decoration. Light is admitted from above in one unbroken and equally distributed body. The construction of the building is strongly marked on the elevation, and forms in fact the ornamental character of the design. There are also external galleries which are attractive features in the exterior, forming a delightful promenade, and which will be useful in providing access to the roof for repairs, &c. The termination of each of the principal roofs to the east and west is semi-spherical, giving strength as well as effect to the building. There are three entrances in the front facing Merrion square, under a range of verandahs, through which used for light, as before described. The parts of The trellis girders which support the galleries are olan. Access to the building can also be had by the spacious court-yard of the Royal Dublin Society, whose suite of apartments, including the Museum

It has been calculated that the available area of ground floor, galleries. &c., amounts to about 210, 000 square feet, or little short of seven acres, which will afford ample space, not only for the goods sen in, but also for the free circulation of the great tidi's conception and its accomplishment, is in every way worthy of the highest praise that can be bestow. debted for an architectural feat, of which even Paxton might justly be proud, appears to have for gotten the Crystal Palace, and had the courage to think for himself; and it may be said that he produced a work not merely well adapted to the purpose contemplated, but highly creditable to his artistic and practical character as an architect. It is a source of regret to us, however, that the building does not stand on a most spacious site, where i would not have been bounded by streets which completely block it from the view on all sides, except Merrion square, from the opposite side of which a fine view of the edifice is obtained

If we might be tempted to find fault with the ex-

terior, as suggestive of an encampment on a huge scale, to cavil at the interior would be ungenerous and, in fact, unjust. The central hall is bold in design and well proportioned. The vaulted roof, of 100 feet span, supported on arches and groins of open intersected tracery is extremely beautiful. The well as security. The shafts are painted ultramarine blue, terminating in a Corinthian capital of acanthus leaves (composed, as we have been informed, of gutta percha.) colored a creamy white, the conultramarine blue. From these the arches spring, the spandrils being herald-painted with the arms of Irish towns. Even so late as on Wednesday the sceni effect was heightened by confusion and preparation Gay banners flowing down the gallery-barriers mit gled in the perspective into a harmonious tableau despite the rude foreground of scaffolds, paint-pails, sed to less admiration of Mr. Benson's design, uni coloring added its formative power, and brought of the design complete. While remembering fond the hyaline and the aerial vastness of the Crysta Palace. the Irish may boast that its structure is most fitting for its purpose, and beautiful so far as the materials are obedient to the design. The object i decorating the building is not merely ornament, is to increase the apparent height and breadth, and by the use of color to give additional loftiness by the zontal planes and undersides of the girders, which "Although this discussion has brought us to the renders them positive. This imparts the honey

ENGLAND .- A London letter of the 17th ultime

An important financial step was taken by the Go vernment yesterday with regard to the floating de one-half the total number are dated in March and A BRIGHT PROSPECT. - Lieut. Maury says, " Japan the other half in June. When the March bills be interest on Government securities of any kind wa unexampled, but the offer was perfectly su and the holders preferred its acceptance to paid off. Subsequently, however, the gradual crea e in the value of money rendered it dol if, when the June bills fall due, a similar so could be resorted to in their case. Neverth these doubts were solved this morning by the pa cation of a notice that the terms of renewal will be raised, but will be the same as those adopted confidence, and has had a good effect. ers in the present instance are expected to dema their money, but the balance in the treasury w enable them to be paid off without inconvenier and the total of bills in circulation being thus duced, the price of the remainder will rise and the A MELANCHOLY SIGHT.—Dr. Reid, a traveler thro' he highlands of Peru, is said to have found lately the desert of Alexander to have found lately least, is the anticipation on the part of the Government of Alexander to have found lately least, is the anticipation on the part of the correct one. THE USE OF GEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE. - In several

counties of Ohio where it was supposed coal existe to the extent of a few rods or hundred yards a most, the geologist informed them that they might consider their states in the consider the consideration that the consideration is the real estate, in different counties, was variously mated at from one hundred thousand dollars to h manufacturing means were possessed in such an was assigned the southwestern portion of the Sta in a few moments demonstrated to the inhabitat of West Union that the rock und r their feet well suited for lime. They had previously

bauling lime a number of miles. Whatever be the motives for insult, sentment, and malice is punished by neglect.